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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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LETTERS

From a FARMER in Pennsylvania *to the inhabitants of the* British *colonies.*

LETTER VII.

My dear Countrymen,

THIS letter is intended more particularly for such of you whose employments in life may have prevented your attending to the considerations of some points, that are of great and publick importance; for many such persons there must be, even in these colonies, where the inhabitants in general are more intelligent than any other people whatever, as has been remarked by strangers, and it seems with reason.

Some of you perhaps filled, as I know your breasts are, with loyalty to our most excellent Prince, and with love to our dear Mother Country, may feel yourselves inclined, by the affections of your hearts, to approve every action of those whom you so much venerate and esteem. A prejudice thus flowing from goodness of disposition is amiable indeed: I wish it could be indulged without danger. Did I think this possible, the errour should have been adopted, and not opposed, by me; but in truth all men are subject to the passions and frailties of nature, and therefore whatever regard we entertain for the *persons* of those who govern us we should always remember that their conduct, as *rulers*, may be influenced by human infirmities.

When any laws, injurious to these colonies, are passed, we cannot, with the least propriety, suppose that any injury was intended us by his Majesty, or the Lords; for the assent of the Crown and Peers to laws seems, as far as I am able to judge, to have been vested in them more for their own security than for any other purpose. On the other hand, it is the particular business of the people to inquire and discover what regulations are useful for themselves, and to digest and present them in the form of bills to the other orders, to have them enacted into laws. Where these laws are to bind *themselves*, it may be expected that the House of Commons will very carefully consider them; but when they are making laws that are not designed to bind *themselves*, we cannot imagine that their deliberations will be as * cautious and scrupulous as in their own case.

I am told that there is a wonderful address frequently used in carrying points in the House of Commons, by persons experienced in these affairs; that opportunities are watched; and sometimes votes are passed that, if all the Members had been present, would have been rejected by a great majority. Certain it is that when a powerful and artful man has determined on any measure against these colonies, he has always succeeded in his attempt. Perhaps therefore it will be proper for us whenever any oppressive act affecting us is passed, to attribute it to the inattention of the Members of the House of Commons, and to the malevolence or ambition of some factious great man, rather than to any other cause.

Now I do verily believe that the late act of Parliament, imposing duties on paper, &c. was formed by Mr. *Grenville*, and his party, because it is evidently a part of that plan by which he endeavoured to render himself popular at home; and I do also believe that not one half of the Members of the House of Commons, even of those who heard it read, did perceive how destructive it was to *American* freedom. For this reason, as it is usual in *Great Britain* to consider the King's speech as the speech of the Ministry, it may be right here to consider this act as the act of a *party*; perhaps I should speak more properly if I was to use another term.

There are two ways of laying taxes: One is by imposing a certain sum on particular kinds of property, to be paid by the *user* or *consumer*, or by rating the *person* at a certain sum; the other is by imposing a certain sum on particular kinds of property, to be paid by the *seller*.

When a man pays the first sort of tax, he *knows with certainty* that he pays so much money *for a tax*. The *consideration* for which he pays it is remote, and it may be does not occur to him. He is sensible too that he is *commanded and obliged* to pay it *as a tax*, and therefore people are apt to be displeased with this sort of tax.

The other sort of tax is submitted to in a very different manner. The purchaser of any article very seldom reflects that the seller raises his price so as to indemnify himself for the tax *he* has paid. He knows that the prices of things are continually fluctuating; and, if he thinks about the tax, he thinks at the same time, in all probability, that he *might* have paid as much if the article he buys had not been taxed. He gets something *visible* and *agreeable* for his money; and tax and price are so confounded together that he cannot separate, or does not choose to take the trouble of separating, them.

This mode of taxation, therefore, is the mode suited to arbitrary and oppressive governments. The love of liberty is so natural to the human heart that unfeeling tyrants think themselves obliged to accommodate their schemes as much as they can to the appearance of justice and reason, and to deceive those whom they resolve to destroy, or oppress, by presenting to them a miserable picture of freedom when the inestimable original is lost.

This policy did not escape the cruel and rapacious NERO. That monster, apprehensive that his crimes might endanger his authority and life, thought proper to do some popular acts, to secure the obedience of his subjects. Among other things, says *Tacitus*, "he remitted the twenty fifth part of the price on the sale of slaves, but rather in *show* than *reality*; for the *seller* being ordered to pay it, it became part of the price to the *buyer*.†"

This is the reflection of the judicious *historian*, but the deluded *people* gave their infamous Emperour full credit for his false generosity. Other nations have been treated in the same manner the *Romans* were. The honest industrious *Germans*, who are settled in different parts of this continent, can inform us that it was this sort of tax that drove them from their native land to our woods, at that time the seats of perfect and undisturbed freedom.

Their Princes, inflamed by the lust of power, and the lust of avarice, two furies that the more they are gorged the more hungry they grow, transgressed the bounds they ought, in regard to themselves, to have observed. To keep up the deception in the mind of subjects, "there must be," says a very learned author‡, "some proportion between the impost and the value of the commodity; wherefore there ought not to be an excessive duty upon merchandises of little value. There are countries in which the duty exceeds seventeen or eighteen times the value of the commodity. In this case, the Prince removes the illusion. His subjects plainly see they are dealt with in an unreasonable manner, which renders them most exquisitely sensible of their slavish situation." From hence it appears that subjects may be ground down into misery by this sort of taxation as well as by the other. They will be as much impoverished if their money is taken from them in this way as in the other, and that it will be taken may be more evident by attending to a few more considerations.

The merchant or importer, who pays the duty at first, will not consent to be so much money out of pocket. He therefore proportionably raises the price of his goods. It may then be said to be a contest between him and the person offering to buy who shall lose the duty. This must be decided by the nature of the commodities, and the purchaser's demand for them. If they are mere luxuries he is at liberty to do as he pleases, and if he buys he does it voluntarily; but if they are absolute necessaries, or conveniences, which use and custom have made requisite for the comfort of life, and which he is not permitted, by the power imposing the duty, to get elsewhere, there the seller has a plain advantage, and the buyer must pay the duty. In fact, the seller is nothing less than a collector of the tax for the power that imposed it. If these duties then are extended to the necessaries and conveniences of life in general, and enormously increased, the people must at length become indeed "most exquisitely sensible of their slavish situation." Their happiness therefore entirely depends on the moderation of those who have authority to impose the duties.

I shall now apply these observations to the late act of Parliament. Certain duties are thereby imposed on paper and glass imported into these colonies. By the laws of *Great Britain*, we are prohibited to get these articles from any other part of the world. We cannot at present, nor for many years to come, though we should apply ourselves to these manufactures with the utmost industry, make enough ourselves for our own use. That paper and glass are not only convenient, but absolutely necessary for us, I imagine very few will contend. Some perhaps, who think mankind grew wicked and luxurious as soon as they found out another way of communicating their sentiments than by speech, and another way of dwelling than in caves, may advance so whimsical an opinion; but I presume nobody will take the unnecessary trouble of refuting them.

From these remarks, I think it evident that we *must* use paper and glass; that what we use *must* be *British*, and that we *must* pay the duties imposed unless those who sell these articles are so generous as to make us presents of the duties they pay.

Some persons may think this act of no consequence, because the duties are so *small*: A fatal errour; *that* is the very circumstance most alarming to me, for I am convinced that the authors of this law would never have obtained an act to raise so trifling a sum as it must do had they not intended by *it* to establish a *precedent* for future use. To console ourselves with the *smallness* of the duties is to walk deliberately into the snare that is set for us, praising the *neatness* of the workmanship. Suppose the duties imposed by the late act could be paid by these distressed colonies with the utmost ease, and that the purposes to which they are to be applied were the most reasonable and equitable that can be conceived (the contrary of which I hope to demonstrate before these letters are concluded) yet, even in such a supposed case, these colonies ought to regard the act with abhorrence. For, who are a free people? Not those over whom government is reasonably and equitably exercised, but those who live under a government so *constitutionally checked and controuled* that proper provision is made against its being otherwise exercised.

The late act is founded on the destruction of this constitutional security. If the Parliament have a right to lay a duty of four shillings and eightpence on a hundred weight of glass, or a ream of paper, they have a right to lay a duty of any other sum on either. They may raise the duty, as the author before quoted says has been done in some countries, until it "exceeds seventeen or eighteen times the value of the commodity." In short, if they have a right *to* levy a tax of *one penny* upon us they have a right to levy a *million* upon us. For where does their right stop? At any given number of pence, shillings, or pounds? To attempt to limit their right, after granting it to exist at all, is as contrary to reason as granting it to exist at all is contrary to justice. If they have any right to tax us then, whether our own money shall continue in our own pockets or not depends no longer on *us* but on *them*. ‖ "There is nothing which we can call our own;" or to use the words of Mr. *Locke*, "WHAT PROPERTY HAVE WE IN THAT WHICH ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE, WHEN HE PLEASES, TO HIMSELF?"

These duties which will inevitably be levied upon us, which are now levying upon us, are *expressly* laid FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF TAKING MONEY. This is the true difinition of "*taxes*:" They are therefore *taxes*: This money is to be taken from *us*: *We* are therefore *taxed*. *Those* who are *taxed* without their own consent, expressed by themselves or their representatives, are *slaves*; *we are taxed* without our own consent, expressed by ourselves or our representatives: *We* are therefore § SLAVES.

Miserabile vulgus.

A miserable tribe.

A FARMER.

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* Many remarkable instances might be produced of the extraordinary inattention with which bills of great importance, concerning these colonies, have passed in Parliament; which is owing, as it is supposed, to the bills being brought in by the persons who have points to carry, so artfully framed that it is not easy for the Members in general, in the haste of business, to discover their tendency.

The following instances show the truth of this remark. When Mr. *Grenville*, in the violence of reformation, found the 4th *Geo.* III. chap. 15th, for regulating the *American* trade, the word "*Ireland*" was dropt in the clause relating to our iron and lumber, so that we could send these articles to no part of *Europe* but to *Great Britain*. This was so unreasonable a restriction, and so contrary to the sentiments of the Legislature for many years before, that it is surprising it should not have been taken notice of in the House. However, the bill passed into a law; but when the matter was explained, this restriction was taken off by a subsequent act. I cannot positively say how long after the taking off this restriction, as I have not the act, but I think in less than 18 months another act of Parliament passed in which the word "*Ireland*" was left out, just as it had been before. The matter being a second time explained, was a second time regulated.

Now if it be considered that the omission mentioned struck off with ONE *word* SO VERY GREAT A PART OF OUR TRADE, it must appear remarkable; and equally so is the method by which *rice* became an enumerated commodity, and therefore could be carried to *Great Britain* only.

"The enumeration was obtained (says Mr. *Gee*) by one *Cole*, a Captain of a ship, employed by a company then trading to *Carolina*; for several ships going from *England* thither, and purchasing rice for *Portugal*, prevented *the aforesaid Captain* of a loading. Upon his coming home he possessed one Mr. *Lowndes*, a Member of Parliament *(who was very frequently employed to prepare bills)* with an opinion that carrying rice directly to *Portugal* was a prejudice to the trade of *England*, and PRIVATELY got a clause into an act to make it an enumerated commodity; *by which means he secured a freight to himself*, BUT THE CONSEQUENCE PROVED A VAST LOSS TO THE NATION."

I find that this clause, "PRIVATELY got into an act," *for the benefit of Captain Cole*, to the "VAST LOSS OF THE NATION," is foisted into the 3d and 4th *Anne*, chap. 5th, entitled "An act for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandises imported," with which it has no more connexion than with 34th *Edward* I. the 34th and 35th of *Henry* VIII. and the 25th of *Charles* II. which provide that no person shall be taxed but by himself or his representative.

† *Tacitus*'s *Ann.* Book 13, S. 31.

‡ *Montesquieu*'s *Spirit of Laws*, Book 13, Chap. 8.

‖ Lord *Camden*'s speech.

§ "It is my opinion that this kingdom has no right to lay A TAX upon the colonies. The *Americans* are the SONS, not the BASTARDS, of *England*. The distinction between LEGISLATION and TAXATION is essentially necessary to liberty. The COMMONS of *America*, represented in their several Assemblies, have ever been in possession of this their constitutional right of GIVING AND GRANTING THEIR OWN MONEY. They would have been SLAVES if they had not enjoyed it. The idea of a *virtual representation* of *America* in this House is the most contemptible idea that ever entered into the head of man. It does not deserve a serious refutation."

Mr. Pitt's *speech on the* Stamp Act.

That great and excellent man, Lord *Camden*, maintains the same opinion. His speech in the House of Peers on the declaratory bill of the sovereignty of *Great Britain* over the colonies, has lately appeared in our papers. The following extracts so perfectly agree with, and confirm, the sentiments avowed in these letters, that it is hoped the inserting them in this note will be excused.

"As the affair is of the *utmost importance*, and in its consequences may involve the *fate of kingdoms*, I took the strictest review of my arguments, I re-examined all my authorities, fully determined, if I found myself mistaken, publickly to own my mistake, and give up my opinion; but my searches have more and more convinced me that the *British* Parliament have NO RIGHT TO TAX the *Americans*. Nor is the doctrine new; it is as old as the constitution; it grew up with it; indeed it is its support. TAXATION and REPRESENTATION are inseparably united. GOD hath joined them. No *British* Parliament can separate them. To endeavour to do it is to stab our vitals.

"My position is this, I repeat it, I will maintain it to my last hours. TAXATION and REPRESENTATION are inseparable. This position is founded on the laws of nature. It is more, it is itself AN ETERNAL LAW OF NATURE; for whatever is a man's own is absolutely his own: NO MAN HATH A RIGHT TO TAKE IT FROM HIM WITHOUT HIS CONSENT, either expressed by himself or representative. *Whoever attempts to do it attempts an injury*; WHOEVER DOES IT COMMITS A ROBBERY; HE THROWS DOWN THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN LIBERTY AND SLAVERY. There is not a *blade of grass*, in the most obscure corner of the kingdom, which is not, which was not ever *represented*, since the constitution began. There is not a *blade of grass* which, when taxed, *was not taxed by the consent of the proprietor*. The forefathers of the *Americans* did not leave their native country, and subject themselves to every danger and distress, TO BE REDUCED TO A STATE OF SLAVERY. They did not give up their rights: They looked for protection, and *not for* CHAINS, from their Mother Country. By her they expected to be defended in the possession of their property, and not to be deprived of it; for should the present power continue, THERE IS NOTHING WHICH THEY CAN CALL THEIR OWN; or, to use the words of Mr. *Locke*, "WHAT PROPERTY HAVE THEY IN THAT WHICH ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE, WHEN HE PLEASES, TO HIMSELF?"

It is impossible to read this speech, and Mr. *Pitt*'s, and not be charmed with the generous zeal for the rights of mankind that glows in every sentence. These great and good men, animated by the subject they speak upon, seem to rise above all the former glorious exertions of their abilities. A foreigner might be tempted to think they are *Americans*, asserting, with all the ardour of patriotism, and all the anxiety of apprehension, the cause of their native land; and not *Britons*, striving to stop their mistaken countrymen from oppressing others. Their reasoning is not only just; it is, as Mr. *Hume* says of the eloquence of *Demosthenes*, "vehement." It is disdain, anger, boldness, freedom, involved in a continual stream of argument."

WARSAW, *Nov.* 21.

THIS day the great affair of the Diſſidents was entirely concluded, and ſigned to their advantage. They and the Greeks are to have a church in this capital, temples and ſchools in all the diſtricts of the provinces of the kingdom, and of the great dutchy of Lithuania, on condition that if they have a mind to build any in the towns they ſhall be obliged to obtain leave for that purpoſe from the King; the Nobles however ſhall be at liberty to grant them the ſame favour in their reſpective territories; further, the Diſſidents and diſunited may make uſe of bells and organs, adminiſter baptiſm, marry and bury, according to their own form, without the leaſt obſtacle.

PARIS, *Dec.* 4. The Queen has been attacked by ſome ſymptoms of a fever and ſlight purging, which has occaſioned the ſummoning to Verſailles all the ſkilful phyſicians, in order to be conſulted on this troubleſome diſorder.

LEGHORN, *Nov.* 14. It is reported that the Corſicans reſolved, at their laſt General Aſſembly, that if their differences with the Genoeſe ſhall not be ſettled before the 6th of next Auguſt, the French troops ſhall retire, and the war ſhall be renewed. The Malcontents have 150 pieces of cannon, beſides ſhip guns.

COPENHAGEN, *Nov.* 21. The Queen, in commemoration of her marriage, has ordered the ſum of thirty rix-dollars to be given to each of twenty five young women of the diſtrict of Soroe as a portion at their wedding, beſides ten rix-dollars at the birth of every firſt child. The weddings are to be on the 29th of next January, which is the King's birthday.

LONDON, *December* 13.

This day his Majeſty went, with the uſual ſtate, to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal aſſent to (among other bills) a bill to allow the importation of Indian corn, or maize, from the American colonies, for a limited time, free of duty.

The following changes, it is confidently talked of, will take place in a few days:

Earl Gower to be Preſident of the Council.

Earl Sandwich to be Secretary of State.

Richard Rigby, Eſq; to be Secretary at War.

And Lord Weymouth to ſucceed Lord Townſhend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by a late arret of Council, has changed all the penſions granted by the Crown into annuities, for the lives of perſons now living.

The Captain of a ſhip from St. John's, Newfoundland, informs that a few days before he left that place a French veſſel had been ſurpriſed by the Indians on the Labradore coaſt, who after murdering the Captain, and four of the crew, plundered the veſſel and ſet her on fire.

The army in Ireland being much reduced, ſince ſending ſeveral regiments to America, a Council of General Officers was lately held, to conſider how far the ſaid country may be ſafe, without its proper complement of 12,000 effective men.

By letters from Leghorn we are informed that, according to a liſt publiſhed there, it appears the whole number of Jeſuits tranſported from different parts of Spain to Corſica amounts to 2320.

Letters from France adviſe that great alterations are going to be made in the ſyſtem of finances and commerce of that kingdom, and that frequent meetings of the Miniſtry are held upon that account.

When the poſt left Dublin thirteen ſail of victuallers were in the river Liffey, loading with ſalt proviſions to the French and Dutch iſlands in the Weſt Indies.

Extract of a letter from Aix la Chapelle.

"A few days ago his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Hucklebourgh ſent a meſſage to a Lady of this place, informing her that he intended to viſit her that morning. The Lady, doubtleſs, was proud of that honour; but prudently thinking that a *tête a tête* with ſo beautiful a young Prince might give offence to her intended Lord, a Baron of ſeventy, ſhe therefore ſent to inform his Serene Highneſs ſhe hoped, when he did her the honour of a viſit, he would be attended. The Prince ſmiled at her meſſage, gueſſed the reaſon of this piece of prudery, ſent to let her know he was coming as ſhe requeſted; and accordingly waited on the Lady, attended by his Colonels, Equerries, the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, his Secretary and Chaplain, two and two, a very grand proceſſion, twelve in number; after a ſtay of ſome time, they all returned to his hotel in the ſame order. All which ſoon reaching the ears of her intended Lord, he kicked his hat, threw his ſpectacles into the fire on the occaſion, and vowed eternal hatred to the whole ſex."

Dec. 18. We hear a perſon of diſtinction arrived laſt week from a neighbouring nation, in conſequence of ſome reſolutions taken by a great Aſſembly on that ſide of the water.

Among the many alterations talked of, as ſoon to take place, it is ſaid the Hon. George Grenville will have one of the principal departments in the Adminiſtration.

Dec. 19. It is aſſerted that the Britiſh exports to North America have this year fallen ſhort many thouſand pounds.

They write from Gibraltar that the Sophia Magdalena, a Daniſh tranſport, was arrived there laden with naval and ordnance ſtores for the ſervice of the Corſicans.

They write from Amſterdam that Signior Petruccio, a Corſican agent, is now in that city, employed in negotiating a loan among the merchants of a large ſum of money for General Paoli.

They write from Genoa that three regiments of infantry, under the command of General Matra, were preparing to embark for Corſica; and it was ſaid an attempt would be made to recover Capraja from the Malcontents.

They write from Copenhagen that a great number of horſes have lately been carried off, by an infectious diſtemper, in the iſle of Bornholm.

Letters from Conſtantinople adviſe that a dangerous inſurrection has lately happened there. High diſputes began in the Divan, but on what ſubject is not poſitively mentioned; and the janizaries and mob immediately took part in the diſpute, and a great deal of blood was ſpilt on the occaſion before it could be quelled.

We hear from Sherborne that one day laſt week, in digging to make a walk at Caſtle Hill, the ſeat of —— Foy, Eſq; was found the ſkeleton of a man, with a ſword lying by him, and at a ſmall diſtance two millſtones. It is ſuppoſed the body and ſtones muſt have lain there for ſome hundred years, though they were not more than a foot and half below the ſurface of the earth.

We hear that the very ingenious cabinet maker, author of the extraordinary curious machine and engine mentioned in the papers, hath alſo invented two curious pieces of ordnance or cannon, one of which fires 50 balls at one firing, which, when diſcharged, ſpread themſelves at 100 or 200 yards diſtance from each other, uſeful both by land and ſea. The other fires in a right line, like common cannon, but with once loading diſcharges four, ſix, or nine different times in one minute, ſo contrived that one charge does not heat another, and for conveniency of carriage may be taken in parts.

We are told that Mr. Wilkes, during his ſhort ſtay in England, ſold the copies of ſome new works of his own production for a very conſiderable ſum.

LINCOLNSHIRE, *Dec.* 8. A few days ſince was roaſted whole, in the old church yard of Great Grimſby, an extraordinary fine ox. He had his horns gilded, and a large golden ſtar on his forehead. In his belly was a large pudding, mixed with two gallons of red port, and he was alſo baſted with red wine.

EDINBURGH, *Dec.* 25. We are informed that in the cauſe appealed to the Houſe of Peers from the Court of Seſſion, by the truſtees of Mr. John Dunlop, merchant in Glaſgow, againſt a deciſion of ſaid Court, in favour of Meſſ. Peters of Glaſgow, the Houſe of Peers have affirmed the decree of the Court of Seſſion.

Extract of a letter from London, *Dec.* 21.

"The changes have come about rather ſooner than was expected when I wrote laſt. It is ſaid that on Wedneſday the following Noblemen and Gentlemen will have the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand on their reſpective promotions, viz.

Earl Gower, Preſident of the Council.

Lord Weymouth, Secretary of State for the Northern Department, in the room of Mr. Conway, who is to have the firſt military preferment that falls.

Lord Shelburne to remain in the Southern Department.

Lord Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the colonies, a *new* department.

Lord Sandwich, joint Poſtmaſter General, in the room of Lord Hillſborough.

Mr. Rigby, one of the Vice Treaſurers of Ireland.

The Duke of Marlborough to have the firſt vacant Blue Riband.

Lord Charles Spencer, a Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. Jenkinſon.

Mr. Thynne, Mr. Vernon, &c. &c. to be, &c. &c."

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 28.

Extract of a letter from London, *September* 12, 1767.

"As to politicks, I have very little to ſay at preſent. The negotiation broke off in the manner you have heard, and Mr. C--w-y agreed to remain where he was. The chief Members of the Miniſtry, viz. the Duke of G--ft-n, C-----s T------d, Lord Sh--h--ne, and Mr. C--w-y, were likely enough, if they choſe to ſtick by one another, to baffle the oppoſition, at leaſt for ſome time, until accident had pointed out ſome alteration leſs irkſome than the taking in G. G---v--le.

"The death of C-----s T------d now opens a new ſcene. He was certainly extremely clever, and conſtituted a very conſiderable part in the Adminiſtration. I never heard a better ſpeaker, and, upon ſome occaſions, he ſpoke with great boldneſs; yet he was at bottom timid, and of ſo very wavering a diſpoſition that no party could fix him. Hence, though the Miniſtry have loſt one of their ableſt Members, they have, in fact, loſt but little, as they could never count upon his remaining with them even for a ſingle week. But for this defect, which he had to a very eminent degree, he muſt certainly have ſoon been Prime Miniſter; for when he had a mind to ſhine, he was capable of the greateſt application to buſineſs. No man ever made a better figure as Chancellor of the Exchequer. His ſpeech laſt ſeſſion, on opening the budget, was ſuperiour to any thing I ever heard in that Houſe; and, in ſhort, to whatever he choſe to apply himſelf he ſhowed himſelf a maſter. But ſee in him the vanity of all human acquiſitions; he is ſnatched away in the very prime of life, at the very moment when he was about to reap the fruits of his application, and within ſight of that ſtation to which all his hopes had been directed.

"I do not believe it was ever more difficult to gueſs what changes will next take place. All at preſent is confuſion and irreſolution. Laſt Wedneſday Lord N--th moſt certainly declined accepting the Chancellorſhip of the Exchequer. Nothing further is yet done, and you may eaſily gueſs the confuſion theſe great men are in; for if, after all, they are obliged to take in G. G---v--le (which I yet hope ſome lucky incident will avert) nothing can be more mortifying, as he is naturally overbearing, inſolent, and headſtrong, in the higheſt degree.

"In this confuſed and uncertain ſtate muſt I now leave affairs, but hope to be ſoon able to give you an account of the complete ſettlement of the Miniſtry, ſo much wiſhed for by all honeſt men, and which the publick welfare ſo much demands. In the mean time let us hope the beſt, and endeavour to believe that Providence, for our ſakes, and for the ſake of human nature, will ſtill preſerve our free and happy conſtitution to be the admiration and envy of the reſt of the world."

Extract of another letter from London, *October* 10, 1767.

"Lord North has now accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the preſent Miniſtry are determined to hold it, in ſpite of all oppoſition, during the courſe of next ſeſſion; and to reſent, with ſpirit, whatever ill uſage they ſhall meet with. How far they will abide by this reſolution, which it is certain they have taken, time only can diſcover.

"Charles Townſhend is almoſt forgot already. Electioneering is begun all over the kingdom; and twice, nay three times, the money, will be ſpent by private people in that way, that ever was thrown away before on the like occaſion. All honeſt men wiſh it was over, as it is ever productive of much extravagance in the great, and diſſipation in the lower claſs of people.

"Dr. Franklin is now returned from France, in good health, and had the honour of being much careſſed by people of the beſt diſtinction in Paris, and to be taken particular notice of by the King himſelf."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boſton, *to his friend in this city, dated December* 28, 1767.

"Your *Farmer*'s ſecond excellent letter was re-publiſhed here in our paper of the 21ſt. The copy had been ſome days in town. On the 22d we had a meeting of our town, and drew up *inſtructions* for our Repreſentatives; in which, as they will be publiſhed, you will perceive that we purſue the principles laid down by your worthy *Farmer*, concerning the late act of Parliament impoſing duties on paper, glaſs, &c. being unconſtitutional.

"I ſincerely wiſh him all manner of happineſs, and the greateſt ſucceſs in his laudable attempts to convince his countrymen of their juſt and moſt important rights, and to rouſe them in their defence."

February 4.

A letter from Carliſle, *dated Jan* 23, 1768.

SIR,

"The 21ſt inſtant I marched a party of 19 men to George Gabriel's houſe, at Penn's creek mouth, and made priſoners Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, who were ſuſpected to have murdered ten of our friend Indians near Fort Auguſta; and I this day delivered them to Mr. Holmes, at Carliſle gaol.

"Yeſterday I ſent a perſon to the Great Iſland, that underſtands the Indian language, with a talk, a copy of which is encloſed. Myſelf and party were expoſed to great danger by the deſperate reſiſtance made by Stump and his friends, who ſided with him. The ſteps I have taken, I flatter myſelf, will not be diſapproved of by the Gentlemen in government, my ſole views being directed to the ſervice of the frontiers, before I heard his Honour the Governour's orders. The meſſage I ſent to the Indians, I hope, will not be deemed aſſuming any authority of my own, as you are very ſenſible I am no ſtranger to the Indians and their cuſtoms. I am, with reſpect,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

W. PATTERSON."

On Friday morning laſt a number of armed men (about 80, it is ſaid) went to the gaol of Carliſle, which they entered by force, and carried off the above mentioned Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, notwithſtanding the oppoſition and perſuaſions of the magiſtrates, and others, to the contrary.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 25.

ARRIVALS *from* VIRGINIA.

The Polly, Longmuir; Lancaſter, Boyd; Paiſley, Peters; Campbelton, How; Jeany, Ritchie; and Cochrane, Gibſon; at Glaſgow.

Committed, the 17th of this inſtant, to the Publick Gaol, William Elds, from Prince William, for horſeſtealing; and laſt Sunday Chriſtopher Singleton, from Brunſwick, for ſtealing of cattle.

THERE is in the ſubſcriber's ſtore at *Portſmouth* a TRUNK marked B in a diamond, which the owner may have on paying charges.

JOHN GOODRICH.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg, *on* Monday *the* 2*d day of* May *next,*

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION at *Capahoſick* ferry, *York* county, containing about thirteen hundred acres, ſo well known, and ſo particularly deſcribed for its many advantages in a former advertiſement. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the Hon. *William Nelſon*, Eſq; who will make it eaſy to the purchaſer.

10 FRANCIS WILLIS.

To be SOLD, *on* Tueſday *the* 22*d of* March *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) at the late dwelling plantation of Mr.* Anderſon Stith, *deceaſed, lying in* King William *county, on* Pamunkey *river, about three miles above* Page's *warehouſe,*

TWENTY five choice picked SLAVES, being the remainder of the ſlaves belonging to Mr. *Stith*'s eſtate (all that were indifferent having been before ſold) among whom is an excellent cook wench, and ſeveral very good houſe ſervants; the reſt are chiefly fine fellows. Alſo will be ſold the houſehold and kitchen furniture, and the ſtocks of cattle, hogs, horſes, and ſheep, two yoke of large oxen, with the carts, ploughs, tools, &c. belonging to the eſtate. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

4 JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

Imported in the laſt ſhips, and to be ſold at JOHN CARTER's *ſtore in* Williamſburg, *the following* GOODS, viz.

SAGATHIES, duroys, grandurells, black, white, and coloured jeans, black laſting, black ſilk ſatinet, black velverets, black and coloured jennets, ſilk damaſcus, ſilk ginghams, durells for chair bottoms, plain and figured half yard dimities, yard wide dimity, Marſeilles quilting, white counterpanes, corded dimity, plated ſtocks and ſtock tape, nankeen, India dimity, ſcarlet, queen's blue, and green furniture checks, blue and green flowered worſted perover for curtains, warpt and ſtriped hollands, ſilk and cotton and cotton gowns, ſtarrets, bed ticks and bed ticking, ſcarlet flannel, ſtriped and white do. ſcarlet, blue, and yellow flowered ſerges for table covers, St. Jago cloths for do. yellow open canvas, ſilk handkerchiefs, red, purple, and blue cambrick handkerchiefs, Iriſh linens, table cloths and towelling, childrens packthread ſtays, jet coal necklaces, a large aſſortment of white French bead necklaces and ribands, cap wire, tortoiſe ſhell rings, complete ſets of china toy tea ware, large and ſmall fiddles, flat and round ſhirt buttons, red and white tapes, ſilk laces, livery lace, chair, ſaddle, and bed laces, bobbin, womens and girls ſatin bonnets and hats, childrens ſatin caps and feathers, black ſilk net gloves, womens purple and white French kid gloves, boys and girls gloves, ſilk and worſted breeches pieces, cotton, thread, and worſted ſtockings, purple and red Morocco ſhoes, blue and green plains, cotton and oſnabrugs, Hill's bardana drops, pepper, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, indigo, fig, ſlate, and powder blue, marble waſhballs, ſhoe blacking, citron, coffee, double and ſingle refined ſugar, raiſins, ſtarch, linſeed oil, nipple glaſſes and breaſt pipes, paſſage lanthorns, a variety of tin ware, cheeſe, rum, ſugar, moloſſes, &c. &c.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 3*d of* March *next,*

TWO PLANTATIONS in *Lancaſter* county, near *Charles Carter*, Eſqr's great mill, one containing 200 acres, and the other 230. They are contiguous, and have very convenient houſes of all kinds, good apple and peach orchards, a fine range for ſtock of all kinds, as there are three rich ſwamps on the land, and an extraordinary run for a mill. They are convenient to ſeveral exceeding good fiſh and oyſter creeks, &c. Credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, on giving bond and ſecurity to

1 JOSEPH M'ADAM.

To be SOLD *at the* Rocky Ridge, *on* Monday *the 7th of* March,

TWENTY likely *Virginia* born SLAVES.

Credit will be allowed the purchaſers for one half the purchaſe money until the 1ſt of *May* next, and until the 1ſt of *May* 1769 for the other half, on giving bond with good ſecurity.

2

I PROPOSE ſelling, by way of private ſale, the reverſion of and in a TRACT of LAND lying in *New Kent* county, within 5 miles of the court-houſe, and very convenient to *Pamunkey* and *Chickahominy* rivers, and ſeveral good mills. The ſaid land contains about 500 acres, more or leſs, whereon are two plantations, with tolerable buildings on each, and in good order for cropping. One hundred pounds of the purchaſe money to be paid on the acknowledgment thereof, and the remainder in *June* 1769 and *June* 1770. Any perſon inclinable to treat with the ſubſcriber for the ſaid land may have a bargain in the ſame, by applying to

2 THOMAS MULLEN.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Iſle of Wight* county, containing by eſtimation 750 acres; whereon is a dwelling-houſe of brick, 40 by 30 feet, with a paſſage and four rooms on a floor, a new kitchen underpinned with brick, with a brick chimney and gable end, two Negro quarters, two good barns, the one 52 by 24, and the other 40 by 20 feet, a good ſtable, and ſundry other out-houſes. Alſo eleven hundred bearing apple trees of the choiceſt fruits, a great number of peach, and a variety of other fruit trees, ſuch as apricots, plums, and cherries, of the moſt approved kinds. The ſituation of the place is very beautiful, from an extenſive proſpect on *James* river, and convenient to church, mills, &c. The land is well timbered, and part thereof very good, the ſoil being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, and other grain, particularly wheat, of which it produces exceeding fine, without manure.

Credit will be allowed for half of the purchaſe money until *April* 1769, and for the other half until *April* then next following. For further particulars inquire of

DOLPHIN DREW.

Juſt imported in the Lord Camden, *Captain* Johnſtoun, *from* London, *and to be ſold cheap, for ready money, at the ſubſcriber's ſtore near the ferry,*

A CHOICE aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, &c. Superfine broadcloths, ſecond do. German ſerges, duffil beaver coating, blue Wilton coating, half-thicks, kerſeys, millied plains, Welſh cotton or plains, Kendall do. fine ſcarlet and white flannel, ſtriped do. Dutch blankets, fine camelots, taminies, durants, ſhalloons, fuſtians, fine jeans, duroys, ſergedenim, do. laſting, mourning crape, bombazeens and galloons, womens caſſimanco and chamois ſhoes, calf ſkin do. faſhionable ſilk bonnets, men and womens gloves of various ſorts, Iriſh linens, fine yard wide do. middling 7-8 do. Ruſſia drabs, brown Sileſias, buckram, princeſs linen, checks, cotton holland, check and printed lawn handkerchiefs, brown rolls, hair brooms, ſcrubbing bruſhes, clamps, hair ſieves, window glaſs of different ſizes, fine writing paper, poſt do. playing cards, white rope, ſail and ſeine twine, catlings, men and womens worſted hoſe, thread do. mens fine caſtor hats, felt do. boys fine hats, felt do. large common prayer books, do. bound in morocco double gilt, bibles and ſpelling books, ſnaffle, curb, and half check bridles, fine chaiſe bridles with poliſhed braſs work and bits, bearing and long hand reins, cart ſaddles, beſt Durham muſtard, anchovies, capers, olives, Florence oil, linſeed do. ſoap, candles, powder blue, Spaniſh whiting, dry white lead, yellow ochre, verdigriſe, fine blue and white Nankin china bowls, do. mugs and enamelled tea cups and ſaucers, double flint quart and two quart decanters, beer glaſſes, glaſs mugs and ſugar diſhes, brown and white ſtone mugs and cups, milk pans, butter pots and pipkins of a better ſort, currying knives, drawing knives, nails and axes of all ſorts and ſizes, *&c. &c. &c.*

1 ALLEN JONES.

YORK, *Feb.* 22, 1768.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black mare, about 4 feet 1 inch high, about 8 years old, with a ſprig tail, has ſome white hairs in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock WG.

4‖ JOSEPH WOODSON.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a ſmutty gray horſe, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is ſomewhat ſcabitten, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, but no brand perceivable; poſted, and appraiſed to 8 l.

4‖ WILLIAM FARRAR.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black mare colt, about 4 feet high, about 2 years old laſt ſummer, with a large ſtar in her forehead, ſome white hairs down her face, a ſnip on her noſe, three white feet, but neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 25 s.

4‖ WILLIAM MICHELL.

TAKEN up, in *Williamſburg*, a brindled heifer, about 3 years old, unmarked; poſted, and appraiſed to 35 s.

4 RICHARD HUNT SINGLETON.

GREAT arrears of quitrents being yet due to his Majeſty, and many ſheriffs having failed to account for the quitrents of the year 1766, I hereby give notice that judgments will be obtained againſt every ſheriff that does not pay before the 25th of *April* next.

And whereas I am ſtrictly enjoined to make an early remittance of his Majeſty's quitrents, and the laſt of *May* in every year being fixed for the payment thereof, it is expected, and the ſheriffs are hereby deſired to pay the quitrents of this year's collection by the court of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in *June* at furtheſt.

R. CORBIN, D. R. G.

IF MARY PROTHERO, who came to *Virginia* about ſix or ſeven years ago, with *Sarah Syfers* (both about 20 years of age) from *Briſtol*, and lived with one *Coleman*, a biſcuit baker on *York* river, be living, and will apply to Capt. *John Cawſey*, of the ſhip *Brothers*, now lying in *Pamunkey*, ſhe may hear of ſomething to her advantage; and if dead, it will be taken kind of any one to inform him, that he may communicate the ſame to her relations in *England*.

AS Capt. *Ralph Barras*, above 20 years ago, made an accurate draught of great part of *Pamunkey* river, which is in the hands of ſome Gentleman in the colony, to me unknown, it would be very obliging if the poſſeſſor thereof would be pleaſed to tranſmit it to Meſſ. *Purdie* and *Dixon*, or to me in *Hanover*.

JOHN HENRY.

February 18, 1768.

ALL perſons that have any DEMANDS againſt the eſtate of Mrs. *Jane Armiſtead*, late of *York* county, deceaſed, are deſired to apply to *York* court in *March* next, with their accounts properly proved, that they may receive payment; and thoſe indebted to the ſame are hereby put in mind that, if they do not pay off their bonds immediately, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, without further notice.

2 FREDERICK BRYAN.

Now lying at Norfolk, *and to be chartered to any part of* BRITAIN, *or the* WEST INDIES,

THE brigantine *Antelope*, burthen about three hundred hogſheads, or ſeven thouſand buſhels of corn, and is a good ſailer. For freight apply to Capt. *Joſeph Kendall* on board, or

THOMAS THOMPSON.

N. B. COALS at 8d. a buſhel.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 500 acres, lying upon *Hoſken*'s creek, in *Eſſex* county, and within two miles of *Hobb*'s *Hole*, about 50 acres of which is valuable marſh. A large ſtock of cattle may be raiſed on this plantation, and may eaſily be ſold when the owner wants to diſpoſe of them, as there are commonly either ſhips or veſſels lying at *Hobb*'s *Hole*, who have their proviſions frequently brought from places at a greater diſtance. Any perſon upon applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives in the neighbourhood, may be ſhown the land. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer until *March* 1769, on giving bond with good ſecurity.

JAMES DYCKE.

Juſt imported in the ſhip LORD CAMDEN, *Capt.* JOHNSTOUN,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to be ſold by the ſubſcriber by wholeſale and retail, at a low advance, for ready money.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

NORFOLK, *Feb.* 16, 1767.

To be SOLD, *at private ſale*,

SIX thouſand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charles City* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water grift mill, on *Meyſer*'s creek, in the ſame county; and 2000 acres of land in *Halifax* county. They will be ſold altogether or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected, it may not be improper to aſſure the publick that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended, and that we ſhall at all times be ready to receive propoſals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian*, who lives thereon, will ſhow the lands in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH.
Tf JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

As the time limited for Mr. *Kennon*'s creditors to accede to the deed of truſt made to us, expires on the 13th of *March* next, it may not be amiſs to deſire their attention to that circumſtance.

To be SOLD *at* King *and* Queen *court-houſe*, *on* Monday *the 29th of this inſtant*,

A TRACT of LAND, on *Mattapony* river, containing about 1000 acres, with a griſt mill; the property of the late Col. *George Braxton*, deceaſed, and purſuant to a decree of the General Court, to ſatisfy a debt due to Meſſ. *Anthony Bacon* and Co. merchants in *London*. Credit will be allowed (by conſent of Mr. *Bacon*'s attorney) until the 10th of *June* 1769, on giving bond and good ſecurity.

2 JOHN PENDLETON, Sheriff.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, has had a fiſtula, had on a ſmall bell, and branded reſembling ●; poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

JOHN WOODSON.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark roan mare, about 4 feet 2 inches and a half high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near ſhoulder N; poſted, and appraiſed to 50 s.

WADE NETHERLAND.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the laſt day of this inſtant* (Feb.) *at the* Rocky Ridge,

A parcel of valuable *Virginia* born Slaves, for ready money.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *Feb.* 4, 1768.

WHEREAS Capt. ROBERT GORDON, of the *Sally*, is not now in the country, and I underſtand ſeveral people have not got all their goods which were ſhipped by him laſt year from *London*, I will be obliged to any (on his account) who have received any packages that do not belong to them to adviſe me thereof, that I may endeavour to get them forwarded to the owners; and thoſe who have not received their goods to let me know, that I may advertiſe them, and endeavour to find out where they are. Mr. *Archibald Govan*, at *Aylett*'s warehouſe, wants a caſe, marked PWM in a piece, and an M on the top of the W, No. 3; and Mr. *Thomas Reid*, of *Northumberland*, a caſe, marked IM^e, No. 82. Any perſons who have thoſe packages I ſhall be glad would forward them to the owners, and I will pay the freight of them, on account of the Captain. There is a ſmall ſheeted box in my warehouſe, marked LA, the L in a diamond, and ſeveral fagots of ſteel, without mark or number, and a good many looſe bars, which the owners may have ſent them on adviſing and ſending me their bills of lading.

Mr. *Thoroughgood Smith*, of *Ondncock*, acquainted me there was a bale, which he took to be rolls, in his warehouſe, marked B in a diamond, No. 1, and that he wanted of his goods, one neſt of gilt trunks, No. 2, 2 barrels of nails, No. 4 and 6, and one barrel of gunpowder, but mentioned no mark.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

To be SOLD,

TWO LOTS of LAND in *Suffolk* town, ſituate on the main ſtreet, and joining the publick wharf; whereon are ſeveral large warehouſes, a large dwelling-houſe, and other conveniences. For terms apply to

Tf LEMUEL RIDDICK.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Wedneſday *the 9th of* March *(if fair, otherwiſe next fair day)*

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon *Sterling Thornton* lately lived, in *Dinwiddie*, near *Peterſburg*; alſo about 25 SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 1ſt of *October* next, on giving bond and ſecurity to the executors of the late *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; deceaſed.

4

KINGSMILL, *Feb.* 9, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Friday* laſt, a Negro man named JOHNNY, though more commonly known by the name of HASH. He is a ſhort well fet black fellow, has ſmall eyes, and thoſe generally red. It is uncertain what clothes he may have, as thoſe he had on when he went away have been found near the water ſide, I ſuppoſe to prevent any inquiry, and to favour his making his eſcape out of the colony, as he might think I ſhould ſuſpect he had drowned himſelf. All maſters of veſſels are deſired to be careful not to carry him out of the colony, as they may depend on being proſecuted with rigour, if it can be proved. Whoever ſecures him, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, if taken in this colony, and TEN POUNDS if taken in any other.

LEWIS BURWELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 11, 1768.

RUN AWAY, the firſt of this month, a Negro man named FRANK, about 20 years of age, near 6 feet high, a raw boned but ſtout fellow, with a down look, and ſtoops a little. He has been ſeen at *Capahoſick* ferry houſe, where he left his hat. He then had on a cotton jacket and breeches, the jacket with large braſs buttons, but he had parted with his ſhoes and ſtockings. He wanted to croſs the river, and I ſuppoſe will endeavour to get into *Middleſex*, for he was born at Major *John Robinſon*'s plantation, from whence he lately came. Beſides what the law allows, a reward of Twenty Shillings ſhall be paid to any perſon that will deliver him to

H. DIXON.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *Feb.* 1, 1768.

RUN away, the 30th of *January*, an *Engliſh* ſervant man named JOSEPH GREEN, a labourer, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, a freſh looking man, has curled black hair, is pitted with the ſmallpox, and his ſpeech is remarkable, and will eaſily detect him if taken notice of; had on when he went away a white Negro cotton jacket, with a ſmall cape and metal buttons on it, breeches of the ſame, an oſnabrug ſhirt, plaid ſtockings, country made ſhoes tied with leather ſtrings, and an old felt hat cocked. He has been ſeen to have paper and ink, ſo may probably have forged a paſs. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid ſervant, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have 40 s. reward.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, on* Monday *the 2d of* May, *and entered on at* Chriſtmas *next*,

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon Mr. *George Booker* formerly lived, in *Amelia* county, on the upper ſide of *Flat* creek, and adjoining Mr. *Joſeph Eggleſton*'s, containing 573 acres, whereon is a very good dwelling-houſe, and all convenient out-houſes, a very good apple and peach orchard, and in good order to work 3 or 4 hands. It is a very pleaſant ſituation, the land lying as well as almoſt any in *Amelia* county, and is in a very good neighbourhood. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid down; and long credit, if required, may be had for the remainder, on giving bond, with good ſecurity, to

5‖ BENJAMIN SEAWELL, Jun.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the day of ſale may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Brunſwick*.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a middle ſized light gray horſe, with ſome remarkable reddiſh ſpots on him, branded (though not plain) on the near ſhoulder reſembling X, and on the near buttock X.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber's people, about half way between *Point Comfort* and the *Eaſtern Shore* (which the owner may have on proving his property) a PETTIAUGER, about 24 feet and a half long, 4 feet and a half wide, and 1 foot 9 inches and a half deep; ſhe has been raiſed on 6 inches, and has ſteps for two maſts.

JOHN JONES.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable tobacco LAND, containing 519 acres, lying in *Albemarle* county, on *James* river, about 10 miles above the old court-houſe. There is belonging to the land about 20 acres of low ground, and the high land is very rich; the plantation upon it is in good order for cropping, having ſeveral good tobacco houſes, a dwelling-houſe, and other convenient out-houſes, and an apple and peach orchard inferiour to none in the colony. There is likewiſe a pretty large copper ſtill, well fixed, which will be ſold with the land, if agreeable to the purchaſer, to whom a good title will be made. For terms inquire of Mr. *Alexander M'Caul*, merchant at *Richmond*, or to the ſubſcriber, within a mile of the premiſes.

6 NEILL CAMPBELL.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	*Val.*	*Rents.*
Inſpection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20 l.	135	2700	
		L 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10 l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April*, 1768

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, of any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

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THE subscriber intending to leave this colony in a few months, desires that all persons indebted to the store kept by him at Major *John Boswell*'s will immediately come and settle their accounts, either by discharging the same or giving bonds. This request he flatters himself will, to all concerned, appear reasonable and necessary, in order to obviate any disputes that may hereafter arise with his successour. For this purpose he will continue his residence at Major *Boswell*'s until the first day of *March* next, in which time he hopes that all due regard will be paid to this advertisement. The store will be continued to its usual extent by Mr. *William Donald*, and the same indulgence as has been customary may be from him expected.

5 HUGH M'MEKIN.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherst* county, to which an indisputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Esq; deceased, and lives in *Amherst* county) or to

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

A SCHEME,

For disposing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous situation of this estate is too well known to require a particular description, though it may be necessary to inform the publick that the obstructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will shortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the said towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both safe and easy for upwards of two hundred miles above the said Falls, and a communication opened to the western frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than sixty or seventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; so that the immense treasure of that valuable country must necessarily be brought to market to one or other of the abovesaid towns, which will occasionally raise the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the use of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each side, and 2000 acres of back land, the furthest part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inspection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchase,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joseph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the south side, at 20 years purchase, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fishery on the south side, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25 l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the south side of *James* river, in *Chesterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inspection, at 12 years purchase,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watson's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Ross, at do.		480	40
Thomas Younghusband, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherson & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fishery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 islands, on some of which are very valuable fisheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25 l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north side of *James* river,	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the south side of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes. 9161 Blanks. 10,000 Tickets, at 5 l. each,	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
			L. 50,000

The said lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE's in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Esq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Esquires, trustees for the same, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the trustees, also of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the subscriber.

W. BYRD.

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